

By GEN. GREEN B. RAUM.

ties.
That part of Gen. Sherman's army Huntsville, Stevenson, Bridgeport and Chattanooga to Knoxville, Gen, Sherman issued his orders for the concentration of his forces to begin May 1 at 6 o'clock At the appointed hour the move-

The Third Division, Fifteenth Corps, Gen. John E. Smith commanding, was assigned the duty of guarding the Memphis & Charleston Railroad from Decatur, Aa., through Huntsville, Brownboro, Paint Rock, Larkinsville, Scottsboro to Mud Creek, a short distance southwest of Stev-

Gen. Smith kept his headquarters at Huntsville. I was ordered to hold the railroad east from Brownsboro, which place I then occupied with the 10th Mo.. commanded by Col. F. C. Deimling, who was directed personally to remain with a portion of his regiment at Brownsboro, and place Lieut Col Happel with a strong force at Paint Rock, with intermediate stations. I established the head-quarters of the brigade at Larkinsville, with the 80th Ohio. Lieut, Col. Metham commanding. The 17th Iowa, Col. Clark R. Wever commanding, was stationed at Scottsboro, and the 56th Ill., Lieut, Col. Hell commanding, was stationed at Mud. Hall commanding, was stationed at Mud

The three regiments which were to move eastward from Huntsville were to go by rail. The 56th Ill, was stationed at Whitesburg, on the Tennessee River, six miles south from Huntsville. A fine macadamized road connected the two places, Whitesburg being the steamboat landing for Huntsville. Col. Hall had, as I have heretofore stated, one of the finest encampments I ever saw. He was to be relieved by a Wisconsin regiment, whose Colonel had been informed by me of the fine Winter quarters which had been erected by the 56th Ill, boys. He was very anxious that everything should be left in as perfect order as possible. To secure this, I telegraphed Col. Hall to have his men move out of their quarters with their belongings without disturbing anything, so that the relieving regiment could move in. This was done, and I was told by the Colonel afterwards that his regiment was delighted to find everything in perfect order, ready for their occu

I rode down to the railroad depot with my staff at 5:30 a. m. The trains were being made up and were soon ready for use. Precisely at 6 o'clock Col. Hall marched into the depot grounds at the head of his regiment. The 17th Iowa and 80th Ohio were already drawn up rendy to move. These troops all promptly embarked on the cars, carrying with them necessary camp equipage for temporary use until the wagon train which took the public road should reach them.

## M'PHERSON'S SOLICITUDE.

During this busy scene Gen. McPherso rode up to the depot. He was pleased with the prompt and active movements which were going on before him. Gen. McPherson engaged me in a conversation in regard to the importance of the duty assigned to my command. He pointed out that the rebel forces would undoubtedly as we were compelled to rely on it to transport food and ammunition to the

I assured Gen. McPherson that I would guard the railroad as thoroughly as it ould be done with the force in hand; that I would fortify all important points and police the entire line under my control every hour, day and night.

His last injunction to me was to prohibit in orders citizens from approaching the railroad track or walking on the same, except at stations, warning them that they would be fired upon without notice if found loitering along or upon the railroad

After this interview I parted with Gen. McPherson never to see him again. He was killed July 22, 1864, in the battle of that date outside of Atlanta.

Our trains moved out in good time and proceeded enstward to their places of distribution. We passed many regiments marching toward Chattanooga. The Spring was upon us. We were proceed-ing through a well-improved and beauti-ful country. Every soldier enjoyed the change from camp life to the activities of the campaign. Their spirits were buoy-ant, they were full of health and strength, and ready to perform any military duty that their great leader might enjoin upon

Gen. Thomas was to occupy the center. On May 4 he was at Ringgold, 18 miles from Chattanooga, his right at Leet's Tanyard and his left at Catoosa. Gen. Schofield had reached Red Clay, and was closing up on Thomas's left, while Mc-Pherson's advance was near Gordon's Mill, followed closely by the balance of the Army of the Tennessee.

# THE ARMY MOVES SOUTH.

On May 5, the day set by Gen. Grant to open the campaign, Gen. Sherman rode out to Ringgold with his staff and body-On May 6, McPherson and Scho field took their positions connecting with Gen. Thomas upon the right and left. On May 7 Gen. Thomas moved in force upon Tunnel Hill, where he found simply a picket guard of the enemy, which he drove off and took possession of Tunnel Hill and of the railroad tunnel, which

was left intact and uninjured. From the top of Tunnel Hill Gens. Sherman and Thomas had a fine view of the country south of them. The gorge down which Mill Creek flows, and through which the railroad to Atlanta is built, is known as Buzzard's Roost. This gorge passes through a gap in the mo tain, with steep and rugged cliffs, and is known as "Rocky Face." Gen. Johnston had thrown a dam across this gorge, making a lake which effectually obstructed the road. On each side he had placed batteries on the cliffs, and had constructed extensive works, which were occupied by his army.

The position was naturally strong, and when fortified, under the directions of a man trained in the art of war as war Johnston, it was practically impregnable.

Before moving to the front of Rocky Face, Gen. Sherman foresaw that a direct attack would be impracticable. He had therefore planned a movement to the rear of Johnston's army. This movement was entrusted to McPherson, who marched down through the country west of the mountain range, with his force of 23,000 men, and on the morning of May 9 found entrance to Snake Creek Gap fended and the roadway unobstructed. He marched into and through the gap, meet-ing no resistance. When he reached the open country he met a brigade of Wheeler's cavalry, which had been sent down from Dalton to hold the gap, but they arrived too late to interfere with Gen. Mc-Pherson's movements. McPherson promptly threw forward a portion of Gen. Dodge's command, who drove the enemy, command, who drove the enemy,

He moved upon Resacs and developed considerable force in the works. He was a considerable force in the works. He was Calli-met by a strong skirmish line and an ar-

Copyrighted, 1301, by the publishers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. May 5, 1864, was the day fixed by Gen. | tillery fire from the forts. Lieut.-Col. Grant for all the armies to open hostili-ties.

Thillips was dispatched with his mounted regiment to strike the railroad further north. He reached a point on the railroad which was to operate directly against Gen.
Johnston's forces near Dalton, Ga., was
stretched out from Decatur, Ala., through
Huntsville, Stavenson, Builden, Ga., After chief of the railroad track. After chief the railroad track. and was unable to destroy the railroad track. After skirmishing until nearly dark, Gen. McPherson withdrew his forces and took a position for the night between Sugar Valley and the east end

of the gap.
Gen. McPherson informed Gen. Sherman by courier of his success in reaching the rear of Johnston's army and of his action of May 9. On the morning of May 10 he had his engineers select a line for fortifications, and a large force of men worked all day upon these defenses,

In the meantime Gen. Kilpatrick reported with his cavalry to McPherson. Gen. Williams moved up to the west end of the gap with his division of infantry, and Gen. Garrard reached Villanow with his cay alry, while Gen. Hooker was on his way to support McPherson.

Gen. Sherman had expected McPherson to capture Resaca, and firmly establish himself on the railroad and force Johnston to abandon his works at Rocky Face.

battle at Resaca. All day long the entire line of Sherman's forces pressed at all points. The roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry was almost continuous; the rebel forces, acting entirely on the defensive, held their works with great gallantry. Late in the afternoon McPherson moved his whole line of battle forward, coiring a rides which everyleoked the town coiring a rides which everyleoked the town. seizing a ridge which overlooked the town. The railroad bridge and the wooden bridge over the Oostenaula River were in full view, and became targets for McPherson's

he withdrew his army in good order, sav-ing all of his artillery and supply trains. The line of retreat was southward along roads parallel with the railroad.

## SHERMAN DISAPPOINTED.

Gen. Sherman lost no time in arranging for the pursuit of Johnston's retreating army.

Gen. Jeff C. Davis, with his division was herried down the road to Rome to support Gen. Garrard. McPhernon crossed



"FROM THE TOP OF TUNNEL HILL THEY HAD A FINE VIEW OF BUZZARDS' ROOST.

that the rebel forces would undoubtedly undertake to destroy the railroad and throw trains from the track. He said that the success of the campaign depended that the success of the campaign depended

Maj.-Gen. McPherson.
General: I received by courier (in the night) yours of 5 and 6:30 p. m. of yesterday.

You now have your 23,000 men, and Gen. Hooker is in close support, so that you can hold all of Jos. Johnston's army in check should be abandon Dalton. He cannot afford to abandon Dalton, for he has fixed it up on purpose to receive us, and he observes that we are close at hand waiting for him to quit. He cannot afford a detachment strong enough to fight you, as his army will not admit of it.

Sherman says upon this sabject: "Mc-Pherson had startled Johnston in his fan-

Strengthen your position; fight for any-thing that comes, and threaten the safety of the railroad all the time. But, to tell the truth, I would rather the enemy would stay in Dalton two more days, when he may find in his rear a larger party than he expects in an open field. At all events we can then choose our own ground, and he will be forced to move out of his works. I do not intend to put a column into Buzzard Roost Gap at present. See that you are in easy communications with the and with all headquarters. After to-me and with all headquarters. After today the supplies will be at Ringgold. Yours, W. T. SHERMAN.

May 11, 1864, Evening. Gen. McPherson, Sugar Valley. General: The indications are that Johnston is evacuating Dalton. In that event Howard's Corps and the cavalry will pursue; all the rest will follow your route. I will be down early in the morning.

may send Gen. Garrard by Summerville to threaten Rome and that flank. I will cause all the lines to be felt at one

### W. T. SHERMAN. JOHNSON ESCAPES.

On May 11, Gen. Sherman found that Gen. Johnston was withdrawing his forces, whereupon he ordered all of Thomas's and Schofield's troops, except the Fourth Corps, now commanded by Gen. O. O. Howard, to join McPherson. Gen. Howard was left behind to watch

the enemy and follow and attack him if

sembled his army at Resaca, and had con-structed an extensive system of rifle pits The mountains, gaps and roads of north-

a mile above the town. The former of these streams flows from the east, the latter from the north. Gen. Johnson's line day. I can state from personal observation to river and with the forte and river to river and with the forte and river to river and with the forte and river to river.

town—Thomas in the center.

on the right, Schofield on the left. Two on the right, Schofield on the left. Two pontoon bridges had been thrown across the Oostenaula three miles below Resaca to afford a crossing to threaten the railtroad at Calhoun, seven miles below Resaca.

Gen. McPherson entered and passed through the gap without firing a gun; it was not until his advance came out into the open that they were met by the Confederate cavalry just arriving from Dal-

what bold. They established a line of skirmishers and pickets about seven miles in length, so as to observe every movement of the Union forces.

Thomas repaired the bridge at Resaca and constructed a floating bridge; over these he crossed his army. Schofield and Hooker er, marching east and south, crossed the Connessanga and Coosewatee at fords Gen. McPherson, however, decided not to attack, but to fortify and hold the mouth of Snake Creek Gap, and await the arrival of the balance of the army, seven miles south of Resaca. They were

and he so advised Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Johnston had been informed of the presence of a large force in his rear, but held on to Rocky Face and seemed indisposed to withdraw. On May 11 Gen. Sherman dispatched two letters to Gen. Sherman dispatched two letters to Gen. McPherson as follows:

May 11, 1864, Morning.

May 11, 1864, Morning.

We his nosition so as to remark the man was very pointed in the results of this great opening movement of his campaign. He had confidently expected to inflict a staggering blow upon Gen. Johnston's army. He results of this preat opening movement of his campaign. He had confidently expected to inflict a staggering blow upon Gen. Johnston's army. He results of this great opening movement of his campaign. He had confidently expected to inflict a staggering blow upon Gen. Johnston's army. He results of this great opening movement of his campaign. He had confidently expected to inflict a staggering blow upon Gen. Johnston's army. He results of this great opening movement of his campaign. He had confidently expected to inflict a staggering blow upon Gen. Johnston's army. He results of this great opening movement of his campaign. He had confidently expected to inflict a staggering blow upon Gen. Johnston's army. He results of this great opening movement of his campaign. seize the railroad between Resaca and Tilton and fortify his position so as to re-sist any attack that Gen. Johnston might make. McPherson of course, was expected to rely upon the active co-operation of Thomas and Schofield. Gen. Sherman believed that Gen. Johnston could be forced to abandon the railroad, which was his sole dependence for the transportation of supplies, and retreat with his shattered army east and south. This is what Gen. army east and south. This is what Gen cied security, but had not done the full measure of his work. He had in hand 23,000 of the best men of the army, and could have walked into Resaca (then held only by a small brigade), or he could have placed his whole force astride the railroad above Resaca, and there have easily withstood the attack of all of Johnston's army, tured half his army and all his artillery

and wagons at the very beginning of the "Such an opportunity does not occur twice in a single life, but at the critical moment McPherson seems to have been a little timid. Still he was perfectly justified by his orders, and fell back and as issued to

Snake Creek Gap."

It seems quite clear now that Gen.

Johnston is also open to criticism for failing to fortify and securely hold Snake

reek Gap. Resaca could be reached through this gap over good country roads from Chattagooga through Lafayette and Ship's Gap, and could also be reached from Ringgold by marching down Dogwood Valley to Villanow, thence through Snake Creek

Gap to Resaca. Snake Creek Gap is the only break in the Chattoogata Mountain south of Dal-ton. This gap is six miles long. The road running through this gap and Ship's Gap. opportunity offered.

On May 12 and 13 Gen. Sherman had passed through Snake Creek Gap with his great army and moved forward toward Resaca. Gen. Johnston had already assembled his army at Resaca and had con-

sembled his army at Resaca, and had constructed an extensive system of rifle pits for the protection of his position.

Resaca is on the north bank of the Oostenaula River, which is a deep, bold stream formed by the junction of the Coosawatee and Connessauga Rivers about was furnished me early in the Atlanta will above the town. The former of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction. of defense from right to left extended from river to river, and with the forts and rifle pits constituted a formidable work.

On May 14 Sherman's army had established a strong line west and north of the town—Thomas in the center, McPherson on the right, Schofield on the left. Two pontoon bridges had been thrown across the wagon road; no fortifications were constructed for either artillery the Costenaula three miles below Response.

# THAT LITTLE MIX-UP AT FORT GREGG.

The Lively Part Taken by the 10th Conn.

left. Gen. Stoneman's Division of Cav-alry had also put in an appearance, and defending Petersburg and several thou alry had also put in an appearance, and formed on the left of Gen. Howard east of the Connessanga River.

On the afternoon of May 15 Gen. Johnston realized that he was confronted by a largely superior force, and that his line of retreat across his bridges was likely to be destroyed so on the night of that less he destroyed so on the night of that less he largely superior force and that his line of retreat across his bridges was likely to be destroyed so on the night of that less he largely superior force and that his line of retreat across his bridges was likely to be now lives in Indianapolis, was given the largely superior force and that his line of retreat across his bridges was likely to be now lives in Indianapolis, was given the largely superior force and that his line of retreat across his bridges was likely to be now lives in Indianapolis, was given the largely superior force and that his line of retreat across his bridges was likely to be now lives in Indianapolis, was given the largely superior force and that his line of retreat across his bridges was likely to be now lives in Indianapolis, was given the largely superior force and that his line of retreat across his bridges was likely to be now lives in Indianapolis, was given the largely superior force and that his line of retreat across his bridges was likely to be now lives in Indianapolis, was given the largely superior force and that his line of the retreat across his bridges was likely to be now lives in Indianapolis, was given the largely superior force and the enemy had concentrated within the second line for their largely superiors family and the enemy had concentrated within the second line for their largely superiors family and the second line for their largely superiors family and the enemy had concentrated within the second line for their largely superiors family and the enemy had concentrated within the second line for their largely superiors family and the enemy had concentrated within the second line for their largely superiors family retreat across his bridges was likely to be destroyed, so on the night of that day he withdrew his army from Resaca and set the bridges on fire.

Murch for some mysterious reason taking a manufacture of the solution of the second interest in him and urging on his partly by rail, but was too late to head off Morgan in Indiana; then took boat for the bridges on fire.

That Winter was a severe one, with Cincinnati, but was again too late, as Gén. While Gen. Johnston lost heavily in kill-ed and wounded in the battle of Resaca.

100th N. Y., took the lead, the 10th Conn. minute horse.

fort. Private Winfield F. Works, of Co. K, was the third man to come up, yelling at the top of his voice: "Every brave man this way; our flag is on the fort." By this time quite a number of men had are stables where famous trotting-horses are the pred and trained.

Division men came up on the run did we obtain the desperate defense and enter gravings hang upon the walls. the fort, which was finally taken by using the musket butt as well as the bayonet. Our regiment lost 118 k Hed and wounded -more than one-third of its number. Licut.-Col. Goodyear fell in front, badly wounded, and has since certified that our State flag was the first one planted on the

Our Chaplain, Henry Clay Trumbuil, wrote an account of the affair for one of the Hartford papers, and since mentioned it in his book, "War Memories of a Chaplain," and the Connecticut Historical So-ciety has made a record of it. This flag was an entirely new one, having been pre-serted to its by the dear ones at home, and after the builtle it was found to conand was also struck by a rock or brick tion is taken to prevent the spread of a during the hand to-hand fight at the close of the engagement. Our corps commander. Gen. John Gibbon, who now rests in Arington Cemetery, presented us with a structed and regulated as to prevent decreases and to recover the constant of the country. bronze eagle to replace the one shot from the too of the staff. The following day. Every April 3. Gen. Grant visited us and asked American to see the Boys who carried that flag. It handed the flag to one of his A'ds, and he consited the bullet holes in it, and Gen, Grant said we should have medals of honor. Phillips and myself were made Sergeants, and I had the privilege of carrying that flag home and depositing it in the State House at Hartford, Conn. where it now is.

Comrade Phillips has for many years been a coffee planter in one of the South of the body being neglected. to see the boys who carried that flag. ?

Contrade Paintips has for many years been a coffee planter in one of the South American Republics: Comrade Works is a clerk in the Pension Bureau at Washington, and Chaplain Trumbull is one of the sunday School Times the critical sunday sun the editors of the Sunday School Times bing him down covers him with a blanket and leads him up and down until he cools off.

# Operations Around Chattarocca

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Gen. Green B. Raum is mistaken when he states that the Army of the Tennessee was in all the States named by the General, and Ohio besides; so we will go him one letter. I do not mean to say that all of the Army of the Cumberland was in all many ways the States named, but some part of it saw service in all the States claimed by Gen. Raum, and Ohio as well

the facts are that the plan was conceived

when he was relieved.

I quote from a letter written by Gen.
Rosecrans published in the North American Review for December, 1885. This let-ter was written in reply to a letter of Gen. Grant's and published in the Centary. Rosecrans says: "The plan was talked over with Gen. Thomas and Gen. H. L. stood the attack of all of Johnston's army stood the attack of all of Johnston's and with the knowledge that Thomas and Schoffeld were on his heels. Had he done his transportation as rapidly as possible, so that, crossing the Tennessee River, he so that, crossing the Tennessee River, he so that the able to subsist his troops direct. Coulton, and a cory of the sk tch was sent to Gen. Hooker, who was told to hurry up have ventured to attack him in position, but would have retreated eastward by from Bridgeport. On the 13th of October Gen. W. F. Smith accompanied me in a ride along this route and the Tennessee near Brown's Ferry. We returned about sanset, when I found the telegram awaiting me which relieved me from com

sue; all the rest will follow your route. I tilled by his orders, and ten back and as sumed an unassailable defensive position in Sugar Valley, on the Resaca side of Snake Creek Gap."

Hooker must be with you now, and you It seems quite clear now that Gen.

Lebeston is the order had been detailed to him by me at Stevenson. No intelligent reader can fail to see that the intention of the control writer of the Century articles is to have it pass for history that it was his plan. This fraud, this lie, has been floating before the public for 20 odd years; but it is explicitly nailed to the pillory by the opening paragraph of Gen. Thomas's official report, wherein he says: 'In pursuance of the plan of Gen. Rosecrans, the execution of which had been deferred until Hooker's

transportation could be set,' etc."

Besides this, a committee appointed to investigate this plan, as reported in The National Tribune some months since, de-cided unanimously in favor of Gen. Rosecrans. Why is it that, in the face of all this evidence, people will continue to give the credit to the wrong man?

statement that Gen. Rosecrans intended to surrender Chattanooga has no foundation in fact. I do not believe such a thing was ever thought of by any man or officer in Chattanooga, and much less by Gen. Rosecrans. I quote again from the letter referred to: "The author of the monarch of the home-stretch and a sire Century arthele says that he telegraphed a thing was ever thought of by any man the letter referred to: "The author of the Century article says that he telegraphed to Gen. Thomas to 'hold Chattanooga at all hazards.' I well remember the surprise and indignation with which Thomas and I viewed it. We regarded it as an analysis of the same and I viewed it. We regarded it as an indignation with which Thomas and I viewed it. We regarded it as an indignation with which Thomas and I viewed it. We regarded it as an indignation with which Thomas and I viewed it. We regarded it as an indignation with which Thomas and I viewed it. We regarded it as an indignation with which Thomas and I viewed it. We regarded it as an indignation with which Thomas and I viewed it. We regarded it as an indignation with which Thomas and I viewed it. and I viewed it. We regarded it as an aspersion on the Army of the Cumberland and its commanders, founded either in ignorance or malice. We had as little idea

to afford a crossing to threaten the railroad at Calhoun, seven miles below Resaca.

Gen. Garrard, with his Cavalry Division, had been dispatched on the Rome
road, west of the Gostenaula, with orders
to cross the river if possible and seize and
destroy the railroad at some point below
Calhoun and above Kingston.

The 15th day of May witnessed a bloody

McPherson entered and passed
through the gap without firing a gun; it
was not until his advance came out into
the open that they were met by the Confederate cavalry just arriving from Dalton.

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was not until his advance came out into
the open that they were met by the Confederate cavalry just arriving from Dalton.

While (en. Saw-min and had nearly lumber
enough out for two pontoon bridges before
W. F. Smith arrived on the scene.

The facts are that the capture of Chattanooga was the grandest piece of strategy
of the war. The per cent. of losses at
Chickamauga was the greatest of any
battle of the war, and the results obtained
surpassed those of any other campaign of
the war.—Joel Waiden.

Co. D., 65th Ohio, Coupeville, Wash.

Seeing an animal addoctored and watched simply because no lover of horses can endure
seeing an animal suffer, and no matter
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the war.—Joel Waiden.

Co. D., 65th Ohio, Coupeville, Wash.

# THE AMERICAN TROTTER.

Marvellous Achievements of Crescens With Record of 2 minutes 21/2 Seconds.

It is, perhaps, due to the speedways view, and became targets for McPherson's artillery. Gen, Johnston sought to regain this lost ground; his troops made a number of gallant assaults upon McPherson's line, but were each time repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. Howard, with the Fourth Corps, had followed Gen. Johnston down from Rocky Face and was in line on the from Rocky Face and was in line on the form the first line of works of the fir more than to any other one thing that the

It is now the ambition of every trainer Gen. Sherman took possession of Resa-ca at daylight, May 16. The Union loss in this battle was 600 killed and 3,375

our flag be the first on the fort." We may with it to the south angle, helping one an other to climb up the sand wall of the other to c

this time quite a number of men had waded through the mud and in a minute more had joined us. I saw two other color-hearers reach the fort and jump in, only to fall dead on their colors.

For more than 20 m nutes the obstinate enemy disputed possession with our brigade, and not until some of the Second

The windows are heavy plate-glass and the entire furnishings of the stalls and feed rooms are of materials of the highest grede. The stalls are kept warm in winter with steam heat, while electric fans cre-

ate cool breezes in the hot Summer The horses are entried combed rubbed down before they leave the stables and again when they come back after be and again when they come back after be-ing-exercised. Veterinary surgous are con-stantly in attendance, and the instant a horse shows the slightest sign of illness he is put on the sick-list and goes under

the doctor's care. He is treated and coaxed back to pertain 26 bullet holes, three being in the feet health again before he is exercised staff we held. I received a bayonet wound with the other animals. Every precau-

Every stable connected with a large American stock farm is well supplied with bandages and supports, and the horses'

cised to keep the horse calm; nothing is ever done to irritate or excite him, all his whims are catered to, and he is humored as much as any spoiled child, for the trainer realizes that if his horse's temper saw service in more States than any other becomes ruffled before the race he will not army, as the Army of the Cumberland get the best from him when he goes upon

Crescens, an excellent example of the American trotter, is a wonderful horse in many ways. Aside from his phenomenal speed, his career is full of interest and romance. "Put the beast out of his suffering. Tim: a bullet or a blow, whichever is surest." "I'd rather ride Cresceus to the finish of a record-breaker than go I am surprised that a man as wen posted as Gen. Raum should still give to Gen. to the finish of a record-breaker than accept as Gen. Raum should still give to Gen. to the finish of a record-breaker than accept and Grant the honor of planning the Brown's to Heaven." These two remarks, made by George Ketchum, the owner of the Grant Claims the by George Ketchum, the owner of the Grant claims the by George Ketchum, the owner of the Grant Claims the by George Ketchum, the owner of the Grant Claims the Claims to the finish of a record-breaker than accept the control of the finish of a record-breaker than accept the control of the finish of a record-breaker than accept the control of the finish of a record-breaker than accept the control of the finish of a record-breaker than accept the control of the finish of a record-breaker than accept the control of the finish of a record-breaker than accept the control of the finish of a record-breaker than accept the control of the finish of a record-breaker than accept the control of the finish of a record-breaker than accept the control of the finish of a record-breaker than accept the control of the finish of a record-breaker than accept the control of the finish of a record-breaker than accept the control of the finish of a record-breaker than accept the control of th famors Crescens, tell as clearly and tersely as possible of the rise of the

by Gen. Rosecrans, and was under way world's favorite from a sick, indolent colt to champion trotter of the 20th century.

With the recent achievements of this star of the turf almost everyone who cares anything about the noblest animal in the brute creation is conversant, but few are those who can claim an intimate acquaintance with the game stallion, or who can trace back his history to the time when he was a youngster frisking around his sire, the well-known, muchved, and now deceased Robert Me-Gregor.

is a startling revelation, but true that Ketchum was within an ace of never owning Cresceus, and when he became a member of the Ketchum farm his owner rdered him to be shot.

It was just by chance that the trainer secured Mabel, the mare of Cresceus; she awaiting me which relieved me from command." ctc.

"The Century article by Gen. Grant says: That night (Oct. 24) I (Gen. Grant) issued the orders for opening the route to Bridgeport. All the preliminaries for these orders had been detailed to him by ered a very wonderful performance. Be-cause of the relationship to this horse, when James Dority died Mr. Ketchum decided to make a bid for Mabel. This was in 1892, and the sale took place at a pub-lic auction in Toledo, Ohio.

He expected to pay about a thousand dollars for the mare, and would not have considered her a bad bargain even at that figure. The competing bidder was Dr. J.
V. Newton, of Toledo, Ohio, who with a
partner, Mr. Rundall, was bidding jointly
for the mare. Through some confusion on their part, each thinking the other was doing the bidding and neither one seeing Ketchum's nod, the mare was knocked down to the latter for two hundred and fifty dollars. Both Newton and Rundall thought the bid was to their account, and thought the bid was to their account, and great was their consternation when they found that Ketchum had secured the prize, and at such a figure! It was the prize, and at such a figure! It was the S; increase, 3; restoration, 1; accrued, 1. Total, 93.

Army widows, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 88; increase, 3; restoration, 1; accrued, 1. Total, 93.

aspersion on the Army of the Cumperiant and its commanders, founded either in ignorance or malice. We had as little idea of abandoning Chattanooga as anybody in the world."

Gregor, and an unattractive, measly little colt he was. Ketchum was disgusted, and paid very little attention to the disappointing Cresceus until he was about a year old; then a severe attack of epizootic with which he was stricken brought him tablished a saw-mill. The fact of it is tablished a saw-mill a saw-m of abandoning Chattanooga as anybody in the world."

Gen. Raum says that W. F. Smith established a saw-mill. The fact of it is that Col. Stanley, of the 18th Ohio, repaired the saw-mill and had nearly lumber enough out for two pontoon bridges before W. F. Smith arrived on the scene.

The facts are that the second.

a horse never suffered from. He pre-sented such a horrible appearance that Ketchum ordered him to be shot. He was only a trotter, and trotters had not even then, as late as 1808, fame enough on the track to make them the recognized kings of today. Had he been a runner or pacer,

It is very likely his death-warrant would not have been issued. Tim Muren, the trainer, however, having a soft spot in his horse-loving heart for poor Cresceus, put off the animal's execution until the next morning, when he was so much improved that he was allowed to live

After recovering from the attack of epi-zootic, which was so nearly his finish, Cresceus developed into a strong, sturdy, but far from attractive-looking colt, and, although he commenced to show signs of possessing at least a fair stride, Ketchum

orders to take Fort Gregg, which had been properly styled the "Key to Petersburg."

The First Brigade, composed of the 10th Conn., 24th Mass., 11th Me., and 10th Conn., 24th Mass., 11th Me., and 10th Conn., 25th Me., and 1 him as a winning trotter.

He was started in two races as a two-

position, and was defended by several landied chosen men and two cannons, and was surrounded by a deep ditch containing mind and water.

To reach this fort we had to charge and subject to a cross-fire upon both flanks. At this time I was a Corporation the color guard. A Sergeant carrying our blue State flag fell, wounded, and Private George W. Phillips and myself gasped the colors, and I shouted: "Let our flag be the first on the fort," We imply with it to the south angle, helping one of the color guard. A sergean carrying our blue State flag fell, wounded, and Private George W. Phillips and myself gasped the colors, and I shouted: "Let our flag be the first on the fort." We imply with it to the south angle, helping one of the color guard. The color of the color guard is a color of the color guard. The color of the color guard is a color of the color guard. The color of the color guard is a color of the color guard. The color of the color guard is a color of the color of the color of the color of the color guard. The color of the color guard is a color of the color of year-old, and in the Fall showed a very fast mile over the Erie track. He was worked him heats of a mile and a half, but never drove him faster than 2min. 30sec, clip with one exception, and that was when preparing him for his great race at Columbus. He then was worked one mile in 2min, 20sec, but it took his life to go that pace. His owner would however, work him until he was tired in miles from 2min, 40sec, to 2min, 30sec, letting him step from the seven sightly great to the field with their capture, and turned our letting him step from the seven sightly great to the control of the con

> fidence in him.
>
> From Columbus he went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and trotted the memorable eight-heat race against The Monk, Eagle, Flanagan, and 10 others, winning the sixth, seventh and eighth heats, and obtaining the record for his age-2min. 114/sec. From the way in which he lasted in this race he convinced Ketchum that he was right in his method of training, viz., giving him his work in mile and a half heats. After that he trotted successfully at Syracuse, Boston and New York, winning in all these places against the flower of

One thing was learned while training him as a four-year-old-that he could not continue to be worked heats of a mile and a half each and get all the speed out of him in races that he wished. He would always save too much reserve speed to go the extra half mile, and he would not come from the three-quarter pole home at a winning gait. So as a five-year-old his trainer stopped working him farther than a mile, and when he reached the wire would stop him at once. After doing this several times he would then trot the mile as fast as desired.

The record-breaker is not a beauty

trainer's point of view, the most perfect spring at the foot of the hill. Perhaps animal that ever stood on four legs, there

about the track, yawns in a most lazy fashion, and the laymen have great difficulty in persuading themselves that this indolent-looking beast is the famous Cresceus. He is a foxy animal, and this apparent laziness is only his clever way of saving his strength and nerve force for

the coming race.

His likes and dislikes are just as ounced as his speed. For example, he has the utmost contempt for Mike the Tramp, the veteran pacemaker, who realdeserves much credit for having carried Cresceus over many a fast mile. So violent is the whimsical trotter's dis-

Nebraska Ladies of the G A.R. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The 11th An nual Convention of the Ladies of the G. A. R. of the Department of Nebraska, held at Omaha, May 22 and 23, was an enjoyable meeting. The following officers were elected: Pres., Mrs. Pattie Vaughn, Lincoln; S. V. P., Mrs. E. Metcalf, Omaha; J. V. P., Mrs. Ida Stroup, Ord; Treas., Mrs. E. Richmond, Minden; Sec., Mrs. Alice Mawhray Lincoln; den; Sec., Mrs. Alice Mawhray Lincoln; Stroup, Ord; Treas, Mrs. E. Richmond, Minden; Sec., Mrs. Alice Mowbray, Lincoln; Chaplain, Mrs. Alice Mowbray, Lincoln; Chaplain, Mrs. Alice Britt, Omaha; Cond., Mrs. Lottle Faxon, Hastings; Grard, Mrs. Inez Garton, Omaha; Insp. Mrs. Wilda Nichols, Serlbner; Delegate-at-Large, Mrs. Alice Truel, Lincoln; Delegates, Mrs. Belie Martin, Stockham; Mrs. S. A. Devoe, Greenwood; Mrs. O. E. Heckman, Fairmount; Counselor, Mrs. M. M. Stull, Lincoln; Couneil of Administration, Mrs. R. J. Woods, Seward; Mrs. Agnes Hayes, Onaha, and Mrs. Mina Plamb, Lincoln; Alternates, Mrs. Inez Garton, Omaha; Mrs. Lula Woods, Seward; Mrs. Nora Higgins, Hastings, and Miss Fairy Ripley, Omaha. Omaha,
Mrs. Sarah Mason, Past National Senior
Vice-President, installed the officers.—Mrs.
W. E. HESSE, Department Correspondent,
North Platte, Neb.

Fire Destroys Post Hall. Past Commander E. H. Fuller, of Saratoga priags, N. Y., writes that the hall of Luther I. Wheeler Post, 92, Saratoga Springs, was estroyed by fire the morning of June 9. The loss is estimated at \$3,000. The Post's II. brary, paraphernalla, war relies, pictures, campfire equipage and uniforms, which the comrades had been collecting for the past 25 years, were destroyed.

# Work of the Pension Office

The report of certificates issued for the week ended June 7 shows:
Army Invalid: Original, 7; increase, 266; reissue, 65; restoration, 5; renewal, 43; supplemental, 4; duplicate, 9; accrued, 95. Total, 494.

Army nurses: Original, 1.
Army widows, etc.: Original, 52; reissue, 1; renewnl, 40; supplemental, 1; daplicate, 6; accrued, 2. Total, 102. accrned, 2. Total, 102.

Navy invalids: Original, 2; reissue, 2; accrued, 6. Total, 10.

Navy widows, etc.: Original, 3; increase, 1. Total, 4.

Army invalids (war with Spain): Original, 98. increase.

Total, 93.

Army widows, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 21.

Navy invalids (war with Spain): Original, 6: reissue, 2. Total, 8.

Navy widows, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 1.

Aray invalids (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 286; increase, 682; additional, 135; reissue, 20; renewal, 27; supplemental, 3; duplicate, 11; accrued, 204. Total, 1,320.

Army widows, etc. (act of June 27, 1890):

Original, 18. War of 1812—Widows: Increase, 1.

ial, 1. Indian wars (1832-1842) survivors: Original, 2.

Totals—Original, 847; increase, 911; additional, 138; reissue, 92; restoration, 8; rewal, 110; supplemental, 12; duplicate, 27; accrued, 99. Total, 2,475. WITH THE 5th IND CAV.

Operations Against Morgan, and Fighting Around Bristel, Tenn.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Thanks to Comrade G. W. Miller, of Co. G, 5th Ind. Cav., for the best version of the bat-tle, defeat and capture of most of Gen. Morgan's command at Buffington Island, July 19, 1863, that has come to my notice, giving credit to Gen. Judah's Brigade, made up of the 5th Ind. Cav., 14th Ill. Cav. and 1st Ky. Cav., with a Michigan battery of four guns, in numbers about 1,500 men (Mosgrove gave him 3,000). When Gen. Morgan gathered his men south of the Cumberland River in lower Kentucky, Gen. Judah's army was on the opposite side below Glasgow, and would have prevented Gen. Morgan crossing the river at Burksville, but was hindered by high waters in the Kentucky River and again at Green River. With this start Gen. Morgan got well under way toward the Ohio River. Seeing he could not head him off. Gen. Judah struck for Louisville partly were at the could be considered. Cincinnati, but was again too late, as Gen. Morgan had passed on east through Ohio. Our next move was by boat to Gallipolis. On the eve of the 17th Gen. Judah placed Charlie Ford, 2min, 12½ sec. Still, Ketch-um did not look with any confidence upon marched all night and Friday, and arrived at Buffington late Saturday evening, with Gens, Hobson and Jacobs behind him two

miles from 2min. 40sec. to 2min. 30sec, letting him step from the seven-eighths pole around to the next half-mile pole. In this way he learned to come home, and it muscled him up for long races. Shortly after this he was started in the 2min. 20sec, class at Columbus, Ohio, and was second in a field of aged horses, Pat Wilson winning the race in 2min. 1244 sec. Undoubtedly Cresceus could have gone several seconds better in that race had Ketchum possessed a little more confidence in him. river began a random fire that hurt no-body, the shots going over our heads and landing short of the rebels. Co. B, 5th Ind. Cav., 58 strong, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Butler (Geo. W. Miller says Co. I, led by Col. O'Niel) led the charge Co. I, led by Col. O'Niel) led the charge against the rebel center, pierced and broke their lines, recaptured the Michigan guns, released the prisoners and captured most of the rebel artillery. We put the whole column to rout, and during the day gathered in over 1,300 rebel prisoners. These facts I know, as I was there at the head of Co. B. I do not think we lost a man in this famous charge; famous because of in this famous charge; famous because of the few who made it and the great results of it. It was now near 8 o'clock. A white flag was displayed from a hill to the Upon investigation it was found to be from Gen. Hobson (Union), inquiring what was up and if we needed help. None was needed, for at this time there were no rebels in the State of Ohio, except a few hundred that escaped with their leader,

the mile as fast as desired.

The record-breaker is not a beauty from many standpoints. In the first place, he is a sorrel instead of the muchloved black, and although he is, from his Gen. Judah returned to Gallipolis, and

took boat for Louisville, Ky. After a few days' rest he started for Tennessee, and

arrived at Knoxville Sept. 1.
Perhaps Comrade G. W. Miller remembers the east Tennessee campaign, particu-larly the battle over the village of Blount-ville, west of Bristol; the charge of the 5th Ind. Cav., under Col. Graham, through burning streets. About eight men of Co. B and Co. G, I think, led the charge, quite a distance in advance of the army. We captured a train of wounded and their guards, leaving two of our number to hold So violent is the whimsical trotter's ins-like for the pacemaker that he wears blin-ders in all his trials against time to pre-distinctly remember galloping up, firing at the men on the box, riding to the offwheel horse, shooting the man off the near horse, approaching the second set and serving them the same way, also the two on the leaders, and then drove the leaders into the feace row and brought the whole to a halt. Leaving men to hold these, a Co. G man and myself took the lead. He Co. Cr man and myseir took the tead. He soon took a prisoner and stayed with him. I took the road alone. I soon ran down two mounted men and they surrendered. I bade them stand, as I wanted to capture more. It was now about 10 o'clock and moonlight. I was nearing Bristol, where the rebel army was going. "Halt or I fire," I called to a rebel in front of me. He did not halt. I raised my pistol, snapped at him; no load. I had forgotten to reload. Then the nicest chase you ever saw commenced. I ran him to the rear of a retreating company; got up beside him with pistol above his head, turned him back and brought him off the field almost Oma-Nora in sight of Bristol. He was a Maj. Dunn, tipley, of Gen. Williams's East Tennessee army. His first words were: "What regiment do you command?" I answered. "5th Ind. Cav." He looked about, and said. "Where is your regiment?" I answered. "Right here on this horse." He looked astonished. Returning I met the head of our army about where I left my first two prisoners. I was halted and brought up, and told Col. Graham I had driven the rebels into Col. Graham I had driven the rebels into Bristol. He said they had captured two prisoners. I said I guessed they were mine, as I had left two there. When viscame to them, they were refusing to go, saying the man to whom they surrendered was not present. I rode up with my Major, and they said, "There is the man," and both rode out to me. I delivered my three men and horses as prisoners to the guard. My Captain (Leeson) was with guard. My Captain (Leeson) was with the Colonel when I first met him, and he rode up to Maj. Dunn and demanded his spurs, a fine pair. But I never got a promotion from Eighth Corporal.—R. M. Underwood, Co. B, 5th Ind. Cav., Cardington Chi.

# Tennessee Officers.

ton, Ohio,

Tennessee Officers.

The 19th Annual Encampment of the Department of Tennessee, in annual session at Greenville May 14, elected the following officers: Com., George W. Patten, Post 2; S. V. C., C. G. Miller, Post 75; J. V. C., H. F. Shelton, Post 14; Medical Director, E. H. Price, Post 2; Chap., R. S. Sampson, Post 25; Council of Administration, W. F. McCarron, Post 25; John Trindle, Post 45; A. J. Gahagan, Post 2; M. F. Millican, Post 63.

Commander Patten has appointed the following staff: A. A. G., Walton W. French; A. Q. M. G., Geo. R. Harlow,

Headquarters of the Department have been established at Room 32, Chamber ain Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.

# Pennsylvania Encampment.

Pennsylvania Encampment.

The 36th Annual Encampment of the Department of Pennsylvania, in session at Gettysburg, June 4 and 5, elected the following officers: Com., R. P. Scott; S. V. C., Edward L. Schroeder, York; J. V. C., Ignatz Gresser, Allentown; Medical Director, M. B. Hughes, M. D., Shickshinny; Chaphin, Rev. John W. Sayers, D. D., Reading; Council of Administration, H. H. Bengough, Pittsburg; John L. Grim, Philadelphia; Chas. Rodebaugh, Philadelphia; H. T. Stanwood, Philadelphia; P. H. Fratz, Philadelphia.

Commander Scott has chosen as Assistant Adjutant-General, Charles A. Suydam, Philadelphia; Assistant Quartermaster-General,

adelphia: Assistant Quartermaster-General, Edwin Walton, Philadelphia; Chief of Staff, A. G. Williams, Butler.